

No one disagrees that 85 percent unemployment in Indian Country is unacceptable. No one disagrees that it is unacceptable that the majority of America's at-risk youth live in Indian Country. However, merely reciting these statistics over and over will not make the situation any better. We need to work together to make Indian Country a better place to live, work and raise a family.

We introduced this vital legislation to help advance the remarkable work of tribal colleges and universities. Through grants awarded under this bill, tribal colleges and universities will have additional resources necessary to strengthen Indian communities by providing healthy living and disease prevention education, outreach and workforce development programs, research, and capacity building. Not only will it improve education, but it will also improve the delivery of culturally appropriate health care services. In addition to good education and increased access to health care, this bill will also help create good jobs for tribal members living on American Indian reservations.

Tribal Colleges and Universities are accredited by independent, regional accreditation agencies, and like all institutions of higher education, must undergo stringent performance reviews to retain their accreditation status. In addition to offering postsecondary education opportunities, tribal colleges serve reservation communities by providing critical services including: libraries, community centers, cultural, historical and language programs; tribal archives, career centers, economic development and business centers; health and wellness centers, public meeting places, child and elder care centers. Despite their many obligations, functions, and notable achievements, tribal colleges remain the most poorly funded institutions of higher education in this country.

The continued success and future of the Nation's tribal colleges and universities depends on their ability to provide higher education and community outreach programs. For them to succeed however, they must have the financial resources to do so.

As a Montanan and member of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, I am proud to introduce this legislation. I look forward to swift consideration and eventual passage.

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. 635. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of Illabot Creek in Skagit County, Washington, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be placed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 635

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SEGMENTS.**

Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"( ) ILLABOT CREEK, WASHINGTON.—The 14.3 mile segment from the headwaters of Illabot Creek to 1,000 feet south of and at no point closer than 200 feet from the Rockport-Cascade Road, flowing through lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and Seattle City Light, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as follows:

"(A) The 4.3 mile segment from the headwaters of Illabot Creek to the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness Area as a wild river.

"(B) The 10 mile segment from the boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness to 1,000 feet south of Rockport-Cascade Road as a recreational river."

**SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS**

**SENATE RESOLUTION 76—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHOULD WORK TOGETHER TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE TARIFF AND NONTARIFF BARRIERS TO TRADE IN CLEAN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS AND SERVICES**

Ms. CANTWELL submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 76

Whereas the United States and the People's Republic of China are among the world's largest economies, are the world's largest producers, consumers, and importers of energy, and are the world's largest sources of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions;

Whereas future growth in the United States, China, and other countries should follow a model for energy use that does not further jeopardize the planet's climate and that presents numerous opportunities for significant economic growth;

Whereas a global transformation to the use of clean energy will require the adoption of renewable energy technologies to reduce carbon emissions and to build energy-efficient infrastructures;

Whereas that global transformation will also require substantial amounts of clean energy and environmental goods and services to be traded among the United States, China, and other countries;

Whereas tariffs imposed by foreign countries on renewable energy goods such as solar water heaters can be as high as 35 percent, tariffs on solar cells can be as high as 23 percent, and tariffs on wind power generating sets and hydraulic turbines can be as high as 25 percent; and

Whereas it is in the best interests of all countries to reduce or eliminate tariff and nontariff barriers to trade in clean energy and environmental goods and services: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States and the People's Republic of China should—

(A) work together to reduce or eliminate tariff and nontariff barriers to trade in clean

energy and environmental goods and services; and

(B) work through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation and the World Trade Organization to reach a multilateral agreement to reduce or eliminate such barriers; and

(2) reducing or eliminating tariff and nontariff barriers to trade in clean energy and environmental goods and services will allow the United States, China, and other countries to develop, promote, and deploy clean energy technologies to meet global environmental challenges.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 77—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE UNITED STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHOULD NEGOTIATE A BILATERAL AGREEMENT ON CLEAN ENERGY COOPERATION**

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mr. VOINOVICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 77

Whereas the United States and the People's Republic of China are the world's largest producers, consumers, and importers of energy and account for 36 percent of global primary energy use and 41 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions;

Whereas, in 2007, China surpassed the United States to become the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases and China is projected to increase emissions of greenhouse gases by 3.3 percent annually during the next 2 decades;

Whereas, by working together to tackle shared economic, environmental, and security challenges, the United States and China can more quickly and cost-effectively develop and implement cleaner, 21st-century energy systems;

Whereas efforts to develop and implement such systems will benefit from a foundation in sound science and policies that rely on and augment the vast technical capabilities and resources of both the United States and China; and

Whereas an action plan resulting from a bilateral agreement on clean energy cooperation between the United States and China may serve as a catalyst for the economic growth of the United States, an expression of United States foreign policy with respect to mitigating climate change, and a means for accelerating the development of a global clean energy economy: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States and the People's Republic of China should negotiate a bilateral agreement under which the United States and China agree to cooperate in the development and use of clean energy; and

(2) the negotiation of such an agreement would send a clear signal to the world community that the United States is ready to lead a robust effort to mitigate global climate change that involves all countries that are major emitters of greenhouse gases.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 78—DESIGNATING MARCH 22, 2009, AS "NATIONAL REHABILITATION COUNSELORS APPRECIATION DAY"**

Mr. CHAMBLISS (for himself and Ms. LANDRIEU) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to: